From the Loadon Times, March 2]

The hope the had for a moment been entertained the which had for a moment been entertained the which had for a moment been entertained the behavior had been been entertained the behavior had been any mind the able to support the cause of constitutional monarchy in Italy, spains the follies and excesses of the republican section, has been dissipated almost as soon as it was formed. For two days it seemed uncertain which party would predominate in the government and in the streets of Turin. The accounts were contradictory, and the result doubtful. But in times this tites, it is clight the seemed to the most emitted measures prevail over the violence of extremes. Globerti was one of the most emitted measures prevail over the violence of extremes. Globerti was one of the most emitted measures prevail over the violence of extremes. Globerti was one of the most emitted measures the most for the work of the most emitted to cannot it in the control. It is the common destiny of the authors of revolutions, to be devoured by the offlooring of their enguine and fervent imaginations. After a single year of liberty, Balbo, Azeglio, and Globert have lived to see the casse, which to their eyes was the most glorid under the feet of the basest demagogues in Europe. Whitin that single year they have seen, not the fall of those whom they called tyrants, but the persecution and dethronement of sovereigns to whom these versiblered by the others. These lessons are to most men as old as the world, and we should scarcely be pardoned now for misisting upon the schisma they illustrate. But from time to time it would seem that men require the plainest experience to be refreshed; and these popular leaders, who professed to need but a few months in power to make Italy a free, untied, and prosperious and the proposal of Globerti to march the king's army and Tuscale and t

blush that in any part of Europe it should have been thought and believed that these crimes are the work of men protected by England. But it is so believed; and although to ourselves in this so believed; and atthough to ourselves in this country such a charge appears incredible, yet there is no part of Italy in which the policy of this country is not held to be an accomplice in this catastrophe. We have no doubt that the British government does earnestly deplore that catastrophe, alike discreditable to all who may be in any way concerned with it; but what, it may be asked, has been done to evert it? What has not been done to render it nevitable?

phe, alike discreditable to all who may be in any way concerned with it; but what, it may be asked, has been done to avert it? What has not been done to render it mevitable?

The ultimate consequence of this revolution it is now not difficult to foresee. After a certain time has elapsed, during which the fairest cities of Italy will be consigned to total anarchy—to be ruled by Joseph Mazzini or plundered by the mob—the intervention of a foreign power will come to be regarded at not only desirable, but indispensable, by the Italians themselves, and by the rest or Europe. Provided the Austrians hold back their forces long enough, the time will come when they will be not dreaded and detested, but desired. It must, however, be observed, that these recent convulsions have rendered the renewal of the war extremely probable. The governments over which the conference of Brussels might have exercised some influence, have ceased to exist. Sir Henry Ellis is there, but alone in his glory. Throughout Italy the dominant party, from Turin to Rome, stands pledged to carry on the war. Their presumption in language is only exceeded by their cowardice in the field, and their avowed preparations for this conflict afford to Austria a complete justification for any measures she may think fit to take. The advance of an Imperial corps of 8,000 men upon Ferrara has already taken place, and the garrison of the citadel has completely occupied the town. Mazzini recommends the Italians to commence their operations of war by the capture of that place. They may rely upon it that if they do attack it, that will be the first and last offensive operation entheir side during the campaign. The Sardinian army is conscious of its late defeat, and unwilling to renew a struggle against a now overwhelming power; and the military power of the revolutionary party in the other States is a mere rabble, which will not encounter the enemy on a single field of battle. We still deprecate any precipitate intervention, although we are satisfied that Europe has

Affairs on the European Continent, [From the London Globe, March 9, P. M.]

The Paris journals of yesterday contain accounts from Italy, according to which the Piedmontese division marching into Tuscany, with the concurrence of the government of that country, was expected hourly to have a collision with the Austrians, and thus recommence the war. In the Italian journals which have this day reached us, we see nothing positively to coafirm the belief that the next accounts will bring news of a conflict; but in the excitement of the Piedmontese it is by no means improbable that they will commence the attack. According to a letter from Turin, the march of the Piedmontese was not solely for the purpose of defending the territory of Tuscany against the Austrians, but also with a view to give a point d'appui to the friends of the Grand Duke. There is, it is said, even in the Tuscan government, a party favorable to the restoration of Leopold, and which would declare itself more openly if not under the influence of terror. The government of Rome has demanded the immediate fusion of Tuscany with the Roman republic. This is objected to, on the ground that the republic in Tuscany has not yet been formally and legally proclaimed by the Constituent Assembly. The presence of Pred-

montese troops may, perhaps, prevent the proelamation, and it is evidently the interest of Charles
Albert to prevent it if he can—for even, says
the writer of this letter, in the improbable event
of his driving the Austrians out of Italy with the
aid of the republicans of Rome and Tuscany, he
would constantly have a republican feeling to
contend with in his new possessons. He will be
no more advanced with the Austrians out of Italy,
if the republican principle be suffered to gain
ground there, than he is now.

One of the Paris journals states that the French
government had received positive information of
new and important successes having been obtained
by the Austrians in Hungary. Our Paris correspondent states that several letters have been received there from Vienna to the same effect. The
Monitus publishes a circular of the Minister of
the Interior to the Prefects of the departments, desiring them to put down vigorously and immediately the bonnet rouge, and all other red republican and socialist emblems; and we learn by a
private letter that the President of the Republic
has insisted upon the dismissal of any public functronary who shall be wanting in the zeal and alacrity de manded by the Minister of the Interior.

The Monitus also publishes an official note, declaring that the statement of the President of the
Republic having interfered in the selection of the
members of the electoral committee of the Rue de
Poiters is untrue. He has never, says the note,
taken any part in matters connected with the approaching elections, and intends to maintain the
same neutrality. We have no doubt of the sincerity of this declaration; but it is well known
that the Bonapartist members of the committee in
question have been selected as being the personal
friends of the President, is to appear in a few days.

The socialist journals publish another letter
about the pretended socialist banquet of nea-commissioned officers, from M. Jely and M. Ollivier,
two members of the Mountain. They again affirm
th

The War in Hungary.

[The War in Hungary.]

[The War in Hungary.]

[The War in Hungary.]

[The War in Hungary.]

[So long a period has elapsed since direct or trustworthy intelligence could be received of or from the Hungarian cause or camp, that we have refrained from all comment, and merely repeated those manifestly false, and, indeed, unintelligible bulletins which General Welden draws up for the edification of his staff. The proclamation of Windischgratz, that he would hang whoseever would forward a letter frem Debreckzin, speaks for itself. In the midst, however, of the repeated Te Deums and accounts of victory—including that of Lord Brougham on the opening of Parliament—it was evident that there was something wrong, and that the Austrians must have encountered some severe checks and difficulties.

Windischgratz entered the capital of Hungary at the head of his army, on the 5th of January, and encountered no resistance, Kossuth, the diet, and the army, having retired behind the Theiss. It is but three or four days march from Pesth to this river, and yet up to the 18th of February, the imperial troops had not dared to cross it, or had not even molested Kossuth and his diet, stationed as both were in the open town of Debreckzin, situated not far beyond the Theiss, in the midst of the great plain of Hungary.

The army, upon which the Austrian bulletin makers and the categors to our tory journals relied for dislodging Kossuth, was that of Gen. Schlick, which had marched across the mountains of North Hungary, and, we were repeatedly told, had carried all before it. It is, however, very extraordinary that this same Gen. Schlick and his corps should, even by the admission of the Austrian bulletin states several corps, those of Getz and Jablonowsky, to be in pursuit of the rebel army, whilst the redoubted "Schlick, with three brigades, had taken up a position at Torna, on the flank of this hostile devastating column."

Now, one letter from Hungary, of the same date, assures us that—

The corps of Gen. Schlick exis

ntterly routed, half destroyed, half dispersed, by the Hungarian corps of Gen. Klapda, who succeeded Measures. Schlick himself made his way, with some or his officers, to Peath, and has been rent back to the Theiss to head a newly-iormed corps, thus to make the world believe that his old corps still exists and holds togener. In fact, Georgey's conduct of the guerilla war in Upper Hungary has not only struck fresh courage into the breasts of the Mayaras, but excites the avowed admiration of the Austrian efficers. His last feat has been the re-capture of Kaseban.

Whilst Georgey is thus not only maintaining his ground, but destroying his cameles in North Hungary, General Bem has been equally successful in Transylvania. At first he was sore pressed by the hostitity of the Servians and Wallachians, (as the Transylvanian Rumen: are called;) but Bem has succeeded in explaining to the people and their chiefs that Austria merely aims at the enslavement of all Hungarian races, making use of one to subdue the other. And this conviction seems also to have been infused into the Croatians, who began to waver. The native race of Transylvania have since turned against Puchner and the Austrians, and the result has been the cry for aid which these have sent to the Russians. Our letter from Pesth, of the 18th, doubts the entrance of the Russians, which, however, is circumstantially related by the Vienna paper.

Whilst the war is thus carried on, and can be perpetuated in the mountains north and south, Dembrinsk remains at the head of such a force on the plain beyond the Theiss, as to have for six weeks deterred the Austrians from passing that river. In whatever attempts they did make they were defeated; so much so, that both Windischgratz and Jellachich saw that they had now better return to Pesth than remain in the face of an enemy against whom they could do nothing. Windischgratz therefore, betook himself to the capital, and to the beloved task of shooting and terturing prisoners, and extorting money, hoping that ere long his

50,000 Hungarian soldiers in their armies, they advanced none of that nation to the rank or experience of a general.

Meantime, the proceedings of Windischgratz at Pesth mark his fears and his embarrassment. Money and supplies already fail him; and from severity he has turned to offers of conciliation. Count Louis Bathyani, when brought before a court martial, refused to plead. As a Hungarian, he demanded his legal judges, and refused to answer any interrogatories of the Austrian officers. He was remanded to prison, and his fate is uncertain. Windischgratz is also said to have summoned Deak, and proposed to him to form a liberal ministry with a constitution for Hungary. Deak refused to have anything to do with Windischgratz, en which the latter is said to have angrily offered him the alternative of taking the post of prime minister, or of being consigned to a dungeon. Deak at once declared he would infinitely prefer the latter at such hands. Windischgratz, after this, gave orders for fortifying Buds, and he has effected blockhouses with palisades at each end of Tierney Clarke's unspension bridge.

Of public spinion at Pesth, the following extract frem one of our letters gives a sample:—

The officers at the theatra always cry out to have, Gott erhalts unser Keiser, (the Austrian God save the King.) sung. I may observe, that they no longer play it at Viez ne, where the audience received it in solemn and lugabrious silence. However, the officer demand it of the erobestra at Festi; but the Hungarians instantly elemen for their Receivery march. It ends by

ene or both being played. But Windisebgratz, to restore quiet, has been obliged to forbid both one and the other.

We learn that not one of the magnates who support the insurgent cause has made his submission, whilst several who had remained quiet till now have been so disgusted with the project of centralization and destroying the rights of Hungary, that they have openly declared their determination to resist it. Amongst those who have made this declaration is Count Esterhazy, of Dotis, a wealthy magnate, who seldom meddled with politics, but whose influence in several comitats, even of the west, is enormous. In consequence of the Count Esterhazy's discontent, the comitats of Gras has re-isen in a kind of insurrection.

The Hungarian Lutherans are, to a man, for the insurrection. Count Charles Zay and Baron Joha Zeezenak, the superintendents or chiefs of the Lathersn church (the office is always held by laymen,) are in Kossuth's camp. And, indeed, the seat of the Diet in Debreeszin, the chief city of the Calvinist Magyars, shows that all the Hungarians of the reformed religion look to the prevalence of Austria to be a religious, as well as a political, subjugation.

It must not, however, be supposed from this that

lence of Austria to be a religious, as well as a po-litical, subjugation.

It must not, however, be supposed from this that the Catholic Magyars have any sympathies for Aus-tria. The crown of St. Stephen, placed by Kos-suth in one of the churches of Debreckzin, and almost adored by them, is symbol enough that they are determined to defend Hungarian inde-pendence. The Magyars are, indeed, all as one man, and no defeat in the field, however over-whelming, would quench their dogged discontent and indomitable nationality.

Is incertible above occurrences the Austrians and

[Since the above occurrences, the Austrians and Hungarians have had several more skirmishes, in which the Hungarians reaped as many advantages as the Austrians .- ED. HERALD]

The Revenue and Expenditures of the Chi-

The Revenue and Expenditures of the Chinese Empire, &c., &c.

[From the China Mail, Dec. 21.]

We have been favored with the substance of the following interesting information regarding a subjebt little understood—the revenue of China:—

A fundamental principle of the Chinese system of revenue is to make each department pay itself. If there is any surplus, the money is put out at terest, to feirn a reserve fund in time of aced. Several institutions, especially those belonging to the court, have funded property, independent of the income from the State, out of which all the expenditure is paid, and a fair surplus always remains in the exchequer.

The Imperial treasury is quite distinct from the National one. No accounts of its receipts, disbursements, and deposits are ever published. The sovereign of China reserves to himself the power to appropriate any amount of money for his own use; and the twelve millions mentioned in the subjoined list, may be taken as the average minimum. On this point, however, no certain data exist.

subjoined list, may be taken as the average minimum. On this point, however, no certain data exist.

The list contains solely the disbursements and income of the supreme government, and of the provincial authorities, in so far as they stand in immediate connection with the general administration. Of the strictly local and municipal finances, it does not appear that any accounts have yet been laid before the public. It is a standing rule, that the national granaries throughout the empire should always contain 31,355,077 shih of paddy, and 12,022,458 shih of rice, to be used in time of famine.* Whenever the new harvest is brought in, the old stock is sold at a reduced price.

The receipts of the present year, compared with those ten years ago, show a great falling off, and it is to be feared that the decrease of revenue will be more considerable. The government having lost much of its vigor and energy, the collection of taxes is frequently resisted, whilst a series of famines and other calamities in some districts have rendered unavailing all efforts to realize the ordinary revenue.

Whenever public works are to be undertaken.

famines and other calamities in some districts have rendered unavailing all efforts to realize the ordinary revenue.

Whenever public works are to be undertaken, or any extraordinary exenditure is to be incurred, government collects patriotic contributions. Their amount is now and then published in detail, and they constitute occasionally large sums. The donors are frequently rewarded with office and emoluments for their munificence.

Many small items which are expended in maintaining the numerous dependents of the Mantchoo dynasty, do not appear amongst the receipts. It is, on the whole, very difficult to come at certain results; but the following statements, which have been extracted from Chinese state papers, compared with other documents, may be regarded as an approximation. It will be borne in mind, however, that it is not the gross revenue which is here stated, but the estimated surplus, after meeting local charges; a principle followed, though not to the same extent, in our own revenue returns, which exhibit, not the sums collected on account of each department, but what is actually paid into the Excheduer. Thus, in the case of the post-office, the £864,000 given as its revenue; is not above half the gross income of the department:—

Revenue Revenus or the Chinese Empire in 1847.

Land tar.

Forwarded to the espital in kind from the various provinces, 4,710,886 shin of rice and other grain, equivalent to.

Duty on sale.

Transit duties.

Duties on foreign trade, inclusive of Mongolia. Duties on loreign trace, inclusive of mongoils...
Tax derived from the mines, paid in kind.
Tribute of silk, cotton stuffs, and other manufactures, equivalent to.
Sundries.
Rent from the land of the Eight Standards.
Tax on tea plantations, &c.
Surplus per centage paid on every sum received into the public treasury.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

king. functionaries.
For dykes, public buildings, and other exi-Ac.
or sundry grants to priests and national
establishments

4,505,512

293,806

401,669

IMPERIAL ESTABLISHMENT PAID OUT OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY. Tacle. The Eight Standards and Mon-Provincial disbursements for the 18 provin-ces, Turkestan, and the establishment in Thibet.....

DEFICIT IN THE REVENUE DURING 1847 n land tax
n land tax
n duties.
n the gabelle
n sundries.
n kind, 1,178,088 shih, equivalent to. Total revenue of Ho-man expended to suc-cor the starring population.

Surplus sent from the other previnces and the capital to He-man. Total.... Astual deficit........ • A shih is equal to 160 lbs.
† One Tasi is equal to 1% owners.

The Emperor has promoted those soldiers of the imperial guard who showed themselves most skilful in the use of the favorite Mantchoo weapon, the bow. There is no account of matchlock practice, which sufficiently proves that firearms are not held in great estimation at court.

Through the strange of the negligence with which the complains of the negligence with which the affairs of the grain boats are treated, and the large embezzlements and bribes which ruin this important branch of administration. There is something paternal in his exhortations, which, no doubt, will be followed by more vigorous measures, should the mandarins not attend to the remonstrance.

snoun the mandarins not attend to the remonstrance.

Apprehensions were entertained that the large grain junks would not be able to pass the great canal through Shan-tung. The authorities have therefore chartered 360 smaller vessels to lighten them, and carry part of the cargo to Tecn-tun. The gradual decrease of the water in the great canal has never been satisfactorily explained; should it continue, this great aqueduct, the wonder of the world, will become quite useless.

The captains of the junks which imported the grain from Shanghae to Tecn-tain will make good a part of the loss which their cargoes suffered from becoming wet on the passage.

Considering the immense quantities of rice, wheat, and pulse, which are annually transported to the capital from all parts of the vast empire, the superintendency of the grain department at Peking must be no sinecure. The officer at the head of the grainaires is an influential man, and his responsibility is very great. Recently there have been many defalcations in the receipts, and much corn was said to have been clandestinely subtracted. The Director, however, in a very able paper, has shown that he deficit is merely imaginary.

Several pages of the Peking Gazette are again filled with a long list of names of persons recommended for promotion by the Governor-General of Keang-nan and Keang-se. It is by no means probable that these wealthy contributors to the public funds will soon be satisfied in their demands. Shill the number of cleimants for emoluments is yearly increasing, and must ultimately press so heavily upon the administration, as to produce a catastrophe.

A secretary in a prefecture was, in 1841, transported for ten years to the Ele territory for smoking opium. He was employed during this time at the arrenal and the copper mines, and had been very successful. As a mitigation of punishment was lately granted to convicts, the authorities applied to the throne to procure for this criminal areduction of their persons. The names of those members of the expiral,

as those who lately acquired their rank by purchase. It is very far from being the wish of government that the nobles should occupy situations of trust, and consequently few will be found in the lists of high military or naval officers, or attached to the civil service. It would seem as if the Emperor were afraid they might ultimately become too powerful, and usurp those prerogatives which ought only to belong to royalty. A decree has lately been issued, prohibiting them from holding more than one office at a time, and directing that great caution should be used in conferring appointments.

Affairs in Cochin-China.

[From the Straits Times, October 21.]

By the arrival of the Jadul Karım, from Taron, we have received intelligence from Cochin-China to the end of September. The accounts are replete with details of distress, which seems to be very general throughout the country. It would appear that the tytoon which occurred last year, the day after Sir John Davis arrived at Turon, had completely devastated the country, and destroyed the whole crop of sugar canes, which were then nearly ready for cutting. The new crop was not ready in September last, nor had anything been saved from last year's crop, to enable the growers to meet the expenses of the present one.

The new and youthful monarch has already shown an independence of feeling and acting, instead of relying on the dictation of his ministers. Some advances made by the prime minister caused dissatisfaction, and he was dismissed from office in the middle of August last—another being appointed in his stead.

Some advances made by the prime minister caused dissatisfaction, and he was dismissed from office in the middle of August last—another being appointed in his stead.

Much complaint is made by the Cochin-Chinese of the conduct of the French in the disastrous visit of the figates, and the fearful slaughter which took place. The sad records of French slaughter are constantly before the people—not merely by the remembrance of the deaths of more than 1,200 persons, but also in the fact of there now being at Hue about 350 peor wretches, some with loss of limbs, and others severely wounded, with little hope of medical relief. The Cochin-Chinese version of the circumstances which led to the fearful onelaught, differs greatly from the account furnished by our Gallic neighbors at the time, and which, if entitled to any portion of credit, reflects on the attackers. The following forms the substance of the Cochin-Chinese version:—

The French Admiral Cecille having heard, while lying in China, that a French missionary was in some part of Cochin-China in confinement, despatched a ship-of-war with a letter to the King.—The vessel accordingly proceeded to Turon, on the mission, and found that the Prime Minister retused to receive the despatches. The missionary, however, was given up immediately, with orders never to return again to that territory. This was not sufficiently satisfactery to the demands of our Gallic neighbors; they remained in Turon for upwards of two months, with the expectanon of their letter being eventually received by the King's minister. All efforts to negotiate proved fruitless; and the King, finding the two vessels did not quit the harbor, sent to acquaint Commodore La Pierre, that he must take what provisions, wood, and water he required, and proceed to sea in three days; and, if he did not, that the King would open fire on the vessels from his forts and shipping. In the meantime, every preparation was made for an attack, 4 vessels of war having been sent down from Hue, the seat of government, and orde

Adveces have been streated mass.

Adveces have been streated mass.

Adveces have been streated mass of the fears caused by the death of many of the royal elephants, and was still laboring under the apprehension that, as a murrain amongst the elephants had occurred just prier to the death of one or more of his ancestors, so his own end could not be far off.

Much stekness was prevailing at Bangkok. The Rev. Mr. Caswell, American missionary, expired on 26th September, affer nine years' labour in the Christian cause. To Mr. Caswell's ingenuity and mechanical knowledge the royal builder, Prince T. N. Chau-Fa, is indebted for much of the success attending his study and cultivation of shipbuilding and machinery.

The prigress which the Sisunese, within the last ten or twelve years, have made in the art of shipbuilding, principally through the spirited exertions of individuals connected with the royal family or the ceurt, has been very great, and very successful, as is proved by the number of fine vessels now affoat, which have been turned out at the royal dockyards in Sism. The crowning achievement in this important art has just been accomplished by one of the royal family, who has constructed and anunched a small steam vessel, which works satisfactorily, and who is about to undertake the building of another on a larger scale. It is in the highest carries of the state of the country, that the should possess such men among her nobles. The following extract from a communication from Bangkor, under date lith ultimo, will furnish our readers with some account of the Siamese steamer, and its royal and truly illustrous builder. It is to be hoped that his highness's example will be followed by many of his countrymen; and that the cultivation of European literature, and sciences, may be premoted by the success from the surface of the country men and sciences, may be premoted by the success from the surface of the country has a surface and science, and service of the state of the surface is accounted to which has been prices

Affairs of Japan.

[From the Polynesian, Nov. 4.]

Public attention is now turned towards the empire of Japan, which has so long remained a scaled book in the history of the world, but which, to judge from present appearances, is soon destined to be opened. English, French and Yakkee curtosity is on the just wive to get a peep at that tabooed land, and to become better acquainted with the race of people who have so long managed to pursue their exclusive policy without provoking the hostility of foreign nations.

Formerly, the Japanese were a commercial people, being, previous to 1586, engaged in trade with sixteen countries, but owing to the difficulties occasioned by the Jesuits and Portuguese, during that year, a prohibition was put upon foreign intercourse. The external commerce of the country is now limited to two Dutch ships and twelve Chinese junks annually. Nangasaki is the port of entry for these vessels. The exportation of nearly every article except lacquered ware, camphor, and copper, is now prohibited. The profits of the Dutch trade have been greatly lessened by the restrictions placed upon importation and exportation. They are only allowed to import \$360,000 worth of merchandize annually, and to export nothing but camphor and copper.

Several vessels of war have visited Japan, for

nothing but camphor and copper.

Several vessels of war have visited Japan, for the purpose of opening intercourse. All efforts have, thus far, proved anavailing. The Japanese are extremely polite to their visiters—supply their wants free of charge, and politely request them to

have, thus far, proved anavailing. The Japanese are extremely polite to their visiters—supply their wants free of charge, and politely request them to go away.

The whaling fleet are destined to exert a great influence in opening intercourse with the empire of Japan. Several whalers have already had communication with the shore. Accounts of the visits of the Manhattan and Inez have been published in our columns. Several wrecked Japanese ginks were, last year, picked up by the whaleships cruising in the Japan Sea, and their crews put on board fishing smacks. Capt. Tower, of the Mocrezuma. informs us, that, during his eruise this season, he fell in with a junk disabled and drifting to sea, the c.ew of which he saved and put on board another junk. Several boats' crews have landed, the past season. Captain Swain, of the David Paddock—which vessel was wrecked in the Japan Sea, Aug. 20th—landed on the southwest cape of Sughalin, where they remained three days. They found only a few inhabitants, most of whom were Tartars, and the remainder Japanese. They were treated with great kindness—furnished with a house and food gratuitously—but not allowed to go into the interior, being guarded by a body of soldiers—and, after being presented with four or five thousand pounds of rice, were requested to go away. They accordingly left, in their boats, and, in crossing the Matsmai straights, fell in with the ship Globe. The Governor and principal men were Japanese.

It is believed that the common people of Japan desire to hold intercourse with fereigners, but are prevented byffear of their superiors and the law. Many of the vessels cruising in their seas will find pretxis for landing; and when their visits become too frequent, the policy of giving them all they wish will become rather unprofitable, and may, in the end, induce the Japanese to receive pay. So many whalers annually visit the Japan Sea, that intercourse seems inevitable. If the Japanese continue their policy, Yankee curiosity will soon be gratified, for it will be imp

AMMERATION OF CURA.—We saw a gentleman, the other day, who had been spending the winter in Havans, and he told us he was surprised to find the subject of the annexation of Cuba to the United States so generally discussed there, and that the sentiment among the people was almost unanimously in favor of it. We also learn from him that annexation was not only regarded there as a possible but as a probable thing, and that the impression was, that something looking to it had passed between the governments of the United States and Spain,—Baltimore American, March 30,

Canadian Matters.
[From the Toronto Patriot.]
Alas! Britannia has ceased to care for her offspring! She has ruined the West Indies by a most
fligrant breach of faith. She bade them emancipate their slaves—she promised, in recompense, to
protect them against competition. Unwillingly,
they consented. She broke her word, and gave a
preference to their rivals, the slave-holders. It
was an accursed deed, and bitterly will she repent it.

was an accursed deed, and bitterly will she repent it.

Canada suffers in like manner with the West Indies. Thousands have been induced to come here, under a direct and oft-repeated pledge of assistance and support. That support is suddenly withdrawn. The lumberer is ruined—the farmer is disheartened English manufacturers—the most selfish of mankind—over supplying their own market, are covetous of engrossing the markets of the world! They advocate free trade, because they hope to profit by it, heedless of the curses drawn down upon England, from myriads of ruined foreign artificers, whom she would fain undersell. In England, evil counsels are in the ascendant; Canada is left to depend upon herself; Canadaan loyalists have to contend as they may with republicanism and disaffection, unaided by the mother country, nay, chilled by her indifference. What marvel, then, that those upon whom the grevance presses most sore—those who are a second time threatened with the terrorism of 1837—should cast about for aid against the impending infliction—should look southward to men of kindred blood, who, however differing on questions of public policy are at least English English in amending

should look southward to men of kindred blood, who, however differing on questions of public policy, are at least English, English in name, in language, in history, in feeling, ay, even more so than it will own.

What hope for the British of Lower Canada, who find that we of the Upper Province, instead of aiding them against the foreigner, are only, by our representatives in Parliament, aiding to rivet tighter and firmer the shackles that were once so nearly forced upon them?

tighter and firmer the shackles that were once so nearly forced upon them?

There are other quarters from whence this word "annexation" has been heard. In newspapers, at public meetings, in the street, the same sound is echoed, day by day, in Canada West, and the social meeting has been invaded by the unusual

REBELLION LOSSES—As we stated a few days ago, but for the late pitch-forking of no leas than twelve political partisans, of the present cabinet, into our Canadian House of Peers, their iniquitous rebel paying scheme would have received its queetus, in the second branch of the Legislature; and there would have been some hope of peace being restored to the country—peace, without which, it is vain, utte ly vain, to expect the restoration of our prosperity. That a house divided against itself cannot stand, we have the highest authority for saying; and no less certain is it, that a government which sanctions and rewards rebellion against its own authority, must fall. * * the summons of their Queen, risked their all—life and property—for, had the rebellion succeeded, is there any man so basely insincere as even to affect that the loyalist losses would have been considered by the successful revolutionists? We say, if those who risked their all in delence of their sovereign's authority, were wrong in so doing—if they are

who risked their all in defence of their sovereign a authority, were wrong in so doing—if they are now, as a consequence of having crushed resellion and vindicated the majesty of the crown and the authority of the law, to be punished for their well-doing, to be taxed to pay the losses of the rebel-lions—if the Queen's name, in itself a tower of strength, is to be prostituted in so foul a cause, and

"To dress the ugly form
Of base and bloody insurrection,
With its fair honors."

—if such be the reward of loyalty in the subject, what can be the claims to fealty in the sovereign?
But it cannot be—we will not believe that the honor of the British crown, in North America, at the bidding of a temporarily dominant faction, is to be turned into abye-word and a reproach. * *
It is the duty and privilege of every British subject firmly and respectfully to warn his sovereign of the consequences which must result from the adoption, by her government, of the unprecedented and unheard-of principle, that, as it is within the bounds of her royal prerogative to pardon, so it is within the powers of her provincial parliament to pay, rebels, at the public expense; but it can neither be the duty nor the privilege of any subject of Great Britain, while acknowledging his allegiance, to plan and invite discussion upon schemes of separation and annexation. The time, alas! may arrive, when, it deserted by the crown, and left to the tender mercies of a Franco-Canadian faction, the British Canadian royalist may be driven to seek, by a union with those of his own race, although under a different form of government, those British rights and institutions which are here denied him; but that time has not yet arrived—may it be far distant.

[From the Boston Herald, March 30.]

In our evening paper of Saturday last, we gave our readers some important information respecting a projected revolution in the adjacent British provinces, and an intended simultaneous invasion thereof by a body of frishmen from the United

ing a projected revolution in the adjacent prists provinces, and an intended simultaneous invasion thereof by a body of frishmen from the United States.

Since our first article, we have been comparing notes with several persons who are cognizant of this affair, and are enabled to make some further statements in regard to the scheme.

It was the intention of the committee who have the direction of the movement, to have commenced their operations in the early part of the month of February last, at the time when the St. Lawrence was frozen to such an extent as to render the navigation of it by the British navy entirely impracticable. By operating at that time, they would have been able to overcome the British troops garrisoning the strongest posts in pessession of the English government, before assistance could have been procured, and thus made it an easy task to complete the prostration of the power of Great Britain in Upper Canada.

After the acquisition, by conquest, of Quebec and Montreal, with the large quantities of military stores and munitions of war therein, those ports which had thus tar kept aloof from the struggle, either through fear of the British power or from loyalty to the British crown, were to be invited to join the insurgents and their allies, the invaders, and secure the political independence thus placed by the committee upon the effect which this boid movement would have produced in the minds of the "sympathisers" in the United States; and, doubtless, there would have been thousands throughout the Union who would have joined them, in defiance of the laws and whatever military force the present administration might have placed upon our northern and eastern frontiers.

We are not informed with certainty of the precise reasons why this plan was not carried out at the proposed time. It is said that the low state of the funds which had been placed at the disposal of the committee, and had, until this period, been expended in the cause with great liberality—or the hesitation of the leaders of the

tions will be commenced in earnest, and presecuted with an energy that cannot but ensure complete success.

The late passage of the "Rebel Indemnity Bill," in the Provincial Parliament, and the consequent outburst of indignation among the heretolore loyal party of the provinces—the threats of an insurcetion throughout the columns of the leading journals of Her Majesty's dominions, accompanied by calculations of the advantages to be derived from an immediate annexation with the United States—all portend that the secret fires of this political volcano, so long smothered, will soon break forth with a violence that will sweep the power of Great Britain for ever from the Canadas.

We are informed, by andoubted authority, that a wealthy genileman, of Iriah extraction, residing in this city, and a somewhat prominent member of the whig party, has been for some time past engaged in this movement, as one of the original committee, and has exerted to the utmost the influence which his wealth and position among his countrymen give him, to carry out the project to completion; and so secretly has he done this, that nobody but the initiated have been aware of his connection with the affair.

Within a few weeks past, a hardware firm, doing business in Dock Square, have sent seventy stand of arms by the Western Railroad, to some of the aioresaid committee, in Western New York, and have, from time to time, during the winter, sold considerable quantities of arms to persons in Bosten engaged in this scheme. Perhaps they would inform us of the whereabouts of the arms thus deepatched by railroad, and also how many stand of arms have at various times been sent by them in the same direction. We know they were not sold to gold diagers.

In a few days we shall publish further particulars of this intended invasion, and shall give the public such proof of the truth of our statements, as will place them beyond doubt or cavil.